

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

THOMAS EUGENE MOORE,

Petitioner,

No. CIV S-02-0007 JAM DAD P

vs.

ROBERT HOREL, Warden,¹

Respondent.

ORDER AND

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

_____/

Petitioner is a state prisoner proceeding before the court pro se on his sixth amended petition (Doc. No. 83) for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Respondent has filed a motion to dismiss several claims contained in petitioner's sixth amended petition as time-barred in that they have been presented to this court for the first time after the applicable one-year statute of limitations expired. Petitioner opposes the motion to dismiss and, in subsequent filings, seeks further leave to amend to include eleven new claims in addition to the eighty-seven claims set forth in his sixth amended petition. (See Doc. Nos. 116, 117 and 122.) Upon due consideration of the parties' pleadings and consideration of the record, the court

¹ Petitioner is currently incarcerated at Pelican Bay State Prison. Respondent has requested that Robert Horel, the current warden at Pelican Bay State Prison be substituted as the respondent in this action. That request will be granted.

1 will recommend that respondent's motion to dismiss be granted in its entirety, that plaintiff be
2 denied further leave to amend and that respondent be directed to file an answer to the remaining
3 claims alleged in the sixth amended petition pending before this court.

4 **PROCEDURAL HISTORY²**

5 Petitioner challenges a judgment of conviction entered against him in the
6 Sacramento County Superior Court on February 1, 2000, for robbery upon which he was
7 sentenced under California's Three Strikes Law to twenty-five years to life in state prison with an
8 additional fifteen years in enhancements. On December 27, 2002 the California Court of Appeal
9 for the Third Appellate District affirmed the judgment on appeal. On March 5, 2003, the
10 California Supreme Court denied review.

11 Even before completion of proceedings on his direct appeal, petitioner began his
12 pursuit of collateral relief by filing a steady stream of state habeas petitions which, to date, have
13 totaled seventeen and all of which have been denied. The first eight of those habeas petitions
14 were denied prior to the California Supreme Court's denial of review on petitioner's direct
15 appeal. On March 27, 2003, petitioner signed his ninth state habeas petition for filing with the
16 California Supreme Court. That petition was filed on April 2, 2003 and denied on July 16,
17 2003.³

18 As was the case with his pursuit of state habeas relief, petitioner began filing
19 habeas petitions in this court even before his direct appeal was completed. (See Doc. Nos. 1, 3,
20 10 and 17.) All of those petitions were ultimately dismissed after the court struggled to
21 determine both the nature of the conviction petitioner was attempting to attack and the status of
22 state court proceedings with respect to that conviction. Finally, on November 20, 2003,

23 ² This procedural history is established by state court records lodged with this court by
24 respondent as well as this court's own records and is undisputed.

25 ³ As will be explained below, this is the only state petition filed by petitioner that could
26 arguably entitle him to any statutory tolling of the one-year statute of limitations for seeking
federal habeas relief.

petitioner filed his fourth amended petition with this court which was the first federal petition filed after the completion of his direct appeal in the state courts.⁴ Petitioner also sought a stay so that he could exhaust additional claims in state court that were not alleged in the fourth amended petition. On February 12, 2004, the undersigned recommended that a stay and abeyance be granted (Doc. No. 30) and on March 30, 2004, this action was stayed and the case was administratively closed while petitioner exhausted his state court remedies. (Doc. No. 31.)

While the stay was in place petitioner filed numerous state habeas petitions (see Resp't's Mot. to Dismiss at 3-4) but made little progress on exhausting any additional claims in state court, apparently due in large part to his own piecemeal method of proceeding. (See Doc. Nos. 48, 57 and 61.) Accordingly, on March 12, 2007, the undersigned recommended that the stay in this action be lifted. (Doc. No. 61.) However, the then-assigned district judge did not adopt that recommendation and order the stay lifted and the case re-opened until over a year later, on March 17, 2008. (Doc. No. 76.) On December 6, 2007, between the time the undersigned recommended the lifting of the stay and the order re-opening the case was filed, petitioner filed his fifth amended federal petition with this court. (Doc. No. 70.) Accordingly, on May 9, 2008, the court issued an order deeming petitioner's fifth amended petition to be the operative pleading in this action and directing respondent to respond thereto. (Doc. No. 80.)

Nonetheless on May 19, 2008, petitioner filed yet another amended petition, which he referred to as his post-exhaustion amended petition, and on May 22, 2008, requested

⁴ Of course, an amended pleading supersedes any prior pleadings. See King v. Atiyeh, 814 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1987) ("All causes of action alleged in an original complaint which are not alleged in an amended complaint are waived"); London v. Coopers & Lybrand, 644 F.2d 811, 814 (9th Cir. 1981) ("It has long been the rule in this circuit that a plaintiff waives all causes of action alleged in the original complaint which are not alleged in the amended complaint"); Wulfsohn v. Russo-Asiatic Bank, 11 F.2d 715, 717 (9th Cir. 1926) ("An amended complaint, which is complete in itself, and which does not refer to or adopt the original complaint as a part of it, entirely supersedes its predecessor, and becomes the sole statement of the cause of action.") For reasons explained below, this fourth amended petition takes on significance because it was the only federal petition filed within the one-year AEDPA statute of limitations and thus all later-filed federal claims must relate back to the claims set forth in this petition in order to be timely and subject to this court's review.

1 that the court deem that petition the operative petition. (See Doc. Nos. 83 and 89.) On July 3,
 2 2008, the undersigned granted that request, deemed petitioner's sixth amended petition filed May
 3 19, 2008, to be the operative pleading in this action and directed respondent to file a response
 4 thereto. (Doc. No. 96.) On October 30, 2008, respondent moved to dismiss all or part of thirty-
 5 four of the eighty-seven claims set forth in the sixth amended petition on the grounds that they
 6 are time-barred, having not been submitted to this court within the applicable one-year statute of
 7 limitations and not relating back to any claims timely presented to this court. In opposing the
 8 motion to dismiss (Doc. No. 113) petitioner also proposes further amendments to his habeas
 9 petition, seeking leave to add still more claims to his petition. (See Doc. Nos. 116-17 and 122.)

10 Below the court will address each of these pending matters.

11 MOTION TO DISMISS

12 I. Respondent's Arguments

13 Respondent moves to dismiss claims 1-7, 18-20, 26(c) & (d) (relating to Rick
 14 Dobbs and Robert Hensley only), 30, 38-39, 43-44, 47-48, 50, 59-60, 66-67, 69-71, 73-77, 83,
 15 and 86-87 of the sixth amended petition on the grounds that those claims were filed beyond the
 16 one-year statute of limitations applicable to this action under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). In this regard,
 17 respondent contends that petitioner's underlying judgment of conviction became final and the
 18 AEDPA statute of limitations began to run on June 4, 2003. Respondent argues that none of the
 19 petitions filed in state court before the statute of limitations began to run can serve as the basis
 20 for statutory tolling. Respondent notes that only petitioner's ninth state habeas petition, filed
 21 with the California Supreme Court on April 2, 2003 but not denied until July 16, 2003, was
 22 pending at any time during the one year following June 3, 2003 when the federal limitations
 23 period was running.⁵ Respondent contends that all of petitioner's remaining state petitions were

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 25 ⁵ Respondent notes that the period from June 4, 2003, when the statute began to run, to
 26 July 16, 2003, when the ninth state petition was denied by the California Supreme Court would
 entitle petitioner to a maximum of forty-two days of statutory tolling. Respondent also argues
 that because the ninth state petition was not properly filed it cannot serve as the basis for any

1 filed between October 2005 and March of 2008, long after the one-year statute of limitations for
2 seeking habeas relief in this court had run, whether that be on June 3, 2004 or forty-two days
3 later on July 15, 2004. Respondent notes that the only federal habeas petition pending before this
4 court as of July 15, 2004 was the fourth amended petition filed November 20, 2003. Respondent
5 reasons that in order to be deemed timely, any claims set forth in the sixth amended federal
6 petition must relate back to that fourth amended federal petition.

7 Without analysis, respondent contends that a comparison of the two federal
8 petitions reveals that the challenged claims are all new claims that do not relate back to those
9 presented in the fourth amended petition and are therefore time-barred. (Resp't's Mot. to Dismiss
10 at 7-8.) Respondent argues that the fact that this court granted petitioner's request for stay and
11 abeyance is irrelevant to the issue of whether petitioner's current claims are time-barred and that
12 there are no exceptions to the AEDPA statute of limitations that would render the challenged
13 claims timely.

14 II. Petitioner's Opposition

15 In scattered fashion petitioner opposes the motion to dismiss arguing as follows.
16 Petitioner asserts that his ninth state petition entitled him to statutory tolling. He also suggests
17 that because this court held his fourth federal petition in abeyance after granting a stay, that order
18 rendered timely any claims he thereafter exhausted in state court and brought before this court in
19 subsequent federal petitions. Petitioner also argues that because his new claims are meritorious
20 and all involve assertions that he was subject to a "miscarriage of justice" in state court, these
21 new claims should not be dismissed. Next, petitioner asserts that his new claims alleging state
22 court sentencing errors, ineffective assistance of counsel and those challenging the
23 constitutionality of California's Three Strikes Law are not subject to the statute of limitations.
24 Petitioner also suggests that the AEDPA statute of limitations is itself unconstitutional. Finally,

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26 statutory tolling but that even if it could, forty-two days of tolling is insufficient to render the
challenged claims timely.

petitioner states that he does not oppose the dismissal of claims 50 and 66 of his sixth amended petition now pending before this court.

III. Analysis

A. Statute of Limitations

On April 24, 1996, Congress enacted AEDPA which amended 28 U.S.C. § 2244 by adding the following provision:

(d) (1) A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from the latest of –

(A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;

(B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;

(C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or

(D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

(2) The time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted toward any period of limitation under this subsection.

The one-year AEDPA statute of limitation applies to all federal habeas corpus petitions filed after the statute was enacted and therefore applies to the pending petition. See Lindh v. Murphy, 521 U.S. 320, 322-23 (1997); Clark v. Murphy, 331 F.3d 1062, 1067 (9th Cir. 2003).⁶

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⁶ Petitioner's argument that the AEDPA does not apply to his state conviction is without merit.

1 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(A), petitioner's judgment of conviction
2 became final on June 3, 2003, ninety days after the California Supreme Court denied his petition
3 for review. See Bowen v. Roe, 188 F.3d 1157, 1159 (9th Cir. 1999). The applicable one-year
4 statute of limitations for the filing of petitioner's federal habeas petition therefore began to run on
5 June 4, 2003, and would have expired June 3, 2004, absent any tolling. As respondent has
6 persuasively argued, the only federal petition pending in this court before the statute of
7 limitations expired was petitioner's fourth amended federal habeas petition, filed November 20,
8 2003. (Doc. No. 27.) Petitioner's fifth amended federal petition (filed December 6, 2007) and
9 sixth amended federal petition (filed May 19, 2008) were both filed more than three years after
10 the statute of limitations had expired under any plausible calculation.

11 As respondent has also persuasively noted, only petitioner's ninth state habeas
12 petition was pending during the time the federal statute of limitations was running and before its
13 expiration. Although it appears that petitioner's ninth state petition was not properly filed, even
14 if the AEDPA statute of limitations was tolled for the full forty-two days that petition was
15 pending in state court, any new claims set forth in petitioner's sixth amended federal habeas
16 petition would still be untimely.⁷

17 Petitioner's argument that because this court held his fourth amended federal
18 petition in abeyance after granting a stay, that all claims he thereafter brought before this court
19 are timely, is unpersuasive. It has been recognized that staying and holding in abeyance a habeas
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21 ⁷ As to the other state petitions, the first eight were filed and ruled upon before the statute
22 of limitations for the filing of a federal petition even began to run and therefore can have no
23 tolling effect. See Rausse v. Ollison, No. CV 06-03628-PA (VBK), 2008 WL 4447567 at *5
24 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 1, 2008) ("Petitioner is not entitled to statutory tolling for this petition because it
25 was filed prior to the date the one-year statute of limitations began to run.") Petitioner's tenth
26 and subsequently filed state petitions, were all filed after the statute of limitations had expired.
When a state habeas petition is filed after the one-year statute of limitations for filing a federal
petition has expired, the filing of the state petition cannot revive the federal statute of limitations
and there is no tolling effect. See Ferguson v. Palmateer, 321 F.3d 820, 823 (9th Cir. 2003);
Jimenez v. Rice, 276 F.3d 478, 482 (9th Cir. 2001); Green v. White, 223 F.3d 1001, 1003 (9th
Cir. 2000). Thus, petitioner is not entitled to statutory tolling with respect to these latter state
petitions.

petition containing only exhausted claims, as was done in this case at petitioner's request, does nothing to protect a petitioner's unexhausted claims from untimeliness in the interim. See King v. Ryan, 564 F.3d 1133, 1140 (9th Cir. 2009) ("And Duncan [v. Walker], 533 U.S. 167, 172 (2001)] and Mayle [v. Felix], 545 U.S. 644 (2005)], taken together, make demonstrating timeliness of claims amended into a federal habeas petitions after exhaustion often problematic."). Moreover, petitioner's argument that the AEDPA statute of limitations does not apply to his new habeas claims is unsupported, frivolous and must be rejected. Finally, petitioner's argument that AEDPA's one-year statute of limitations itself is unconstitutional is precluded.⁸ See Crater v. Galaza, 491, F.3d 1119, 1129 (9th Cir. 2007) ("We consider the [Supreme] Court's longstanding application of the rules set forth in AEDPA to be strong evidence of the Act's constitutionality."); Green v. White, 223 F.3d 1001, 1003 (9th Cir. 2000) (holding that the AEDPA statute of limitations was not unconstitutional under the Suspension Clause).

Therefore, because the statute of limitations for the filing of petitioner's federal petition expired no later than July 15, 2004, in order to be timely any new claims must relate back to claims presented in the fourth amended petition that was before the court when the AEDPA statute of limitations expired. Below, the court will address the relation back doctrine as it applies to the claims set forth in petitioner's sixth amended petition.

B. Relation Back Under Federal Rule Civil Procedure 15(c)

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a), a habeas petitioner may amend his pleadings once as a matter of course before a responsive pleading is served and may seek leave of court to amend his pleading at any time during the proceeding. Mayle v. Felix, 545 U.S. 644, 655 (2005). Under Rule 15(c), a petitioner's amendments made after the statute of limitations

⁸ The undersigned notes that the pending motion to dismiss does not challenge any actual innocence claim on timeliness grounds. See Whitely v. Senkowschi, 317 F.3d 223, 225 (2d Cir. 2003) ("The constitutionality of the AEDPA's statute of limitations if applied to a claim of actual innocence is an open question today.")

1 has run will relate back to the date of his original pleading if the new claims arose out of the
 2 conduct, transaction, or occurrence set forth or attempted to be set forth in the original pleading.
 3 545 U.S. at 655 (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(c)(2)); Hebner v. McGrath, 543 F.3d 1133, 1137-38
 4 (9th Cir. 2008).⁹

5 In Mayle v. Felix, the Supreme Court explained that “[t]he ‘original pleading’ to
 6 which Rule 15 refers is the complaint in an ordinary civil case, and the petition in a habeas
 7 proceeding.” Id. at 655. The Court observed that the complaint in an ordinary civil case need
 8 only provide fair notice of the plaintiff’s claim and the grounds on which the claim rests, while a
 9 habeas petition is required to specify all grounds for relief available to the petitioner and state the
 10 facts supporting each ground. Id. Because of this difference between civil complaints and
 11 habeas petitions, the relation back of new habeas claims “depends on the existence of a common
 12 ‘core of operative facts’ uniting the original and newly asserted claims.” Id. at 658.¹⁰ The
 13 common core of operative facts must not be viewed at too high a level of generality, and an
 14 “occurrence” will consist of each separate set of facts that supports a ground for relief. Id. at 661.
 15 See also Hebner, 543 F.3d at 1138-39 (jury instruction claim did not relate back to claim in
 16 original petition that testimony was erroneously admitted at trial because the claims arose from
 17 discrete occurrences and did not share a common core of operative facts); United States v.
 18 Ciampi, 419 F.3d 20, 24 (1st Cir. 2005) (“[A] petitioner does not satisfy the Rule 15 ‘relation
 19 back” standard merely by raising some type of ineffective assistance in the original petition, and
 20

21 ⁹ The rationale for permitting relation back under Federal Rule 15(c) is that the
 22 defendants, because of the original complaint or petition, are on notice of the subject matter of
 23 the dispute and will not be unduly surprised or prejudiced by the later complaint or petition. See
 24 Anthony v. Cambra, 236 F.3d 568, 576 (9th Cir. 2000) (stating that one of the central policies of
 Rule 15(c) is to “ensur[e] that the non-moving party has sufficient notice of the facts and claims
 giving rise to the proposed amendment”).

25 ¹⁰ See Jackson v. Roe, 425 F.3d 654, 660 n.8 (9th Cir. 2005) (“Instead, held the Court, an
 26 amended claim in a habeas petition relates back for statute of limitations purposes only if it
 shares a ‘common core of operative facts’ with the original claim.”) (quoting Mayle v. Felix, 125
 S. Ct. at 2574).

1 then amending the petition to assert another ineffective assistance claim based upon an entirely
2 distinct type of attorney misfeasance.”), cert. denied 547 U.S. 1217 (2006). Applying these
3 principles in Mayle, the Supreme Court ruled in that case that the petitioner’s new claim did not
4 relate back to his original claim because the new claim arose from the petitioner’s own pretrial
5 interrogation and was different in time and place from his original claim, which arose from the
6 police interrogation of a witness. 545 U.S. at 660-61.

7 Finally, it is petitioner’s burden to establish that the requirements for relation back
8 under Rule 15(c) have been met. In re Alstom S.A., 406 F. Supp. 2d 402, 430 (S.D.N.Y. 2005)
9 (citing Cornwell v. Robinson, 23 F.3d 694, 705 (2d Cir. 1994)); Cabrera v. Lawlor, 252 F.R.D.
10 120, 123 (D. Conn. 2008) (plaintiff’s burden to establish requirements for relation back); Estate
11 of Grier ex rel. Grier v. University of Pennsylvania Health System, No. 07-4224, 2009 WL
12 1652168, at *4 (E.D. Pa. June 11, 2009) (“Rule 15 places the burden of establishing the relation
13 back of a proposed amended complaint upon the plaintiff”).

14 In moving to dismiss respondent has argued from the outset that the challenged
15 claims in petitioner’s sixth amended petition did not relate back to any claims presented in the
16 fourth amended petition and were therefore time-barred. (Resp’t’s Mot. to Dismiss at 7-8.)
17 Nonetheless, in his opposition to the pending motion petitioner failed to even address the issue of
18 whether his claims related back to a timely filed petition. Nor did petitioner suggest any theory
19 as to how his newly presented claims could be viewed as sharing a common core of operative
20 facts with those set forth in his timely filed federal petition. Rather, petitioner simply chose to
21 ignore this requirement. In doing so, he has clearly failed to satisfy his burden of establishing
22 that the requirements for relation back under Rule 15(c) have been met with respect to the
23 challenged claims.¹¹

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26 ¹¹ Petitioner does not oppose dismissal of claims 50 and 66 in the sixth amended petition.

As noted above, petitioner's fourth amended petition presented the court with sixty claims, some with various sub-parts. His sixth amended petition sets forth eighty-seven claims, again, many with subparts. Respondent moves to dismiss claims 1-7, 18-20, 26(c) & (d) (relating to Rick Dobbs and Robert Hensley only), 30, 38-39, 43-44, 47-48, 50, 59-60, 66-67, 69-71, 73-77, 83, and 86-87. The court has conducted its own review and comparison of the fourth amended petition with the sixth amended petition and concludes that the requirements for relation back have not been met with respect to the challenged claims.¹² For instance, Claims 1-7 of the sixth amended petition all involve petitioner's alleged incompetence to stand trial. None of the claims of the fourth amended petition were directed in any way to the issue of petitioner's incompetence to stand trial. Likewise, petitioner's new ineffective assistance of counsel claims (Claims 6, 26(c)-(d), 39, 59, 73 and 76 of the sixth amended petition) involve alleged malfeasance by his trial counsel that are entirely distinct from the acts alleged by petitioner in his extensive ineffective assistance claims set out in the fourth amended petition. See Ciampi, 419 F.3d at 24 (1st Cir. 2005) ("[A] petitioner does not satisfy the Rule 15 "relation back" standard merely by raising some type of ineffective assistance in the original petition, and then amending the petition to assert another ineffective assistance claim based upon an entirely distinct type of attorney misfeasance.") The same is true of the remainder of the challenged new claims.

Petitioner has failed to satisfy his burden of establishing that the requirements for relation back under Rule 15(c) have been met. The court has conducted its own review and comparison and concluded that, on their face, the claims placed at issue by the pending motion do not appear to share a common core of operative facts with those set forth in petitioner's last

¹² The court notes that the fourth amended petition filed by petitioner with this court commences with sequentially numbered page 1 and ends with page 241 but does not contain pages numbered 100-123 or pages numbered 171-200. The court has therefore, in some instances, relied upon petitioner's table of contents for the fourth amended petition in attempting to discover a basis for application of the relation back doctrine. Of course, as noted above, it is petitioner who bears the burden of establishing that the requirements for relation back have been met and in this respect he has failed to meet that burden.

operative, timely filed federal habeas petition. Therefore, the challenged new claims do not relate back to those set forth in the timely filed fourth amended petition. As a result, they are time-barred. Accordingly, respondent's motion to dismiss those claims should be granted.

PETITIONER'S REQUESTS FOR LEAVE TO AMEND YET AGAIN

As noted, petitioner has once again sought leave to amend to add even more new claims to his federal petition. (Doc. Nos. 116-17, 122). On February 26, 2009, petitioner filed proposed amendments and amendments seeking to add claims 89 through 95 to his sixth amended petition. (Doc. Nos. 116-17.) The court will construe these filings as a motion seeking leave of court to amend. In addition, on July 13, 2009, petitioner filed a motion to amend his sixth amended petition by adding claims numbered 96 through 99. (Doc. No. 122.) Through the latter motion, petitioner apparently seeks to present additional new claims that he exhausted in state court after the stay in this action was lifted.

Approximately a year ago this court denied petitioner leave to amend his sixth amended federal petition. In doing so the court observed:

Under Rule 15(a)(2), when a party is no longer able to amend as a matter of course, the party must obtain either the court's leave or the opposing party's written consent. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). "The court should freely give leave when justice so requires." *Id.* Although the rule favors leave to amend, the court may exercise its discretion and consider "bad faith, undue delay, prejudice to the opposing party, futility of the amendment, and whether the party has previously amended his pleadings." *Bonin v. Calderon*, 59 F.3d 815, 845 (9th Cir. 1995). In addition, the court does not abuse its discretion in denying a motion to amend "where the movant presents no new facts but only new theories and provides no satisfactory explanation for his failure to fully develop his contentions originally." *Id.*

Here, petitioner is proceeding on his sixth amended petition. His original petition was filed in 2002. Based on his filing of numerous amended petitions, the court finds that petitioner has not acted in good faith and that further delays would be prejudicial to respondent. Furthermore, petitioner has not presented new facts in support of his proposed [] claim.

(Order filed Aug. 28, 2008 (Doc. No. 102) at 2.)

1 Those observations remain true today. Moreover, petitioner has not shown how
2 any of the proposed new claims relate back to the claims in his fourth amended petition. The
3 court again finds, based on his history of filing numerous amended petitions, that petitioner has
4 not acted diligently or in good faith and that further delays would be prejudicial to respondent.
5 Accordingly, further leave to amend should be denied.

6 Lastly, on August 3, 2009, petitioner sent a letter to the court requesting that he be
7 provided with another copy of a court document that was sent to him on or about June 25, 2009.
8 Petitioner is advised that the docket reflects that no court document was sent to petitioner on or
9 about June 25, 2009. Accordingly his request in this regard will be denied.

10 CONCLUSION

11 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that

12 1. The Clerk of the Court is directed to modify the court's docket to reflect that
13 Robert Horel, Warden of Pelican Bay State Prison, is substituted as the respondent for this
14 action;

15 2. Petitioner's August 3, 2009, request for a copy of a court document is denied;
16 and

17 IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that

18 1. Respondent's October 30, 2008 motion to dismiss specific claims (Doc. No.
19 104), be granted;

20 2. Petitioner's proposed amendments to the sixth amended petition (Doc. Nos.
21 116 and 117), filed on February 26, 2009, and construed as a motion for leave to amend the sixth
22 amended petition be denied;

23 3. Petitioner's July 13, 2009, motion for leave to amend his sixth amended
24 petition (Doc. No. 122) be denied;

25 4. In the event these findings and recommendations are adopted by the assigned
26 District Judge, within sixty days after the order adopting is filed, respondent shall file his answer

1 to the remaining claims of the sixth amended petition and petitioner's traverse, if any, shall be
2 filed and served within thirty days after service of the answer.

3 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District
4 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within twenty
5 days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written
6 objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned
7 "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any reply to the objections
8 shall be served and filed within ten days after service of the objections. The parties are advised
9 that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District
10 Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

11 DATED: August 17, 2009.

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14 _____
DALE A. DROZD
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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